A FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

Ba: Editor of the N. Y. Tribune. M. Faller was received here, via the city papers, wit manufacture such a fabrication is astoniahing. The brath of the matter is very easily stated: Mr. McGil-drist of the Phenix Hotel had circulars printed, and a he personal and private friends invited to a supper. Mr. Fuller was among the invited, and as you will perceive by the following extract from The Wilkes-

gacets:

"A party of Mr. McGlichrist's friends, by invitation, met him
at the Phemix Hotel on Menday night, and enjoyed a sumptucos supper, in scanowledgment of a beautiful eliver pitcher and
waiter that his friends had presented him a few weeks since.

"Peeches were made by H. M. Puller, Harrison Wright, E. B.
Harrey, Washington Lee, jr., and S. S. Winchester."

This is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The gentleman who would thus avert the consequences of Mr. Fuller's conduct ought by all means to have waited till the fames of his origes had passed off, and when perfectly sober he would blush to be the author of the article. Mr. Fuller is loudly and freely condemned here on every side—the univer " He has betrayed us." Nor will he forget sal ery is, his pledge to a few of his political friends whom he met to the native town of Col. Wright, his opponent. One adividual asked Mr. Fuller, "You will remember the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise and the Nobrasks iniquity?" His reply was, " Gentlemen, I will surely attend to your wishes on this subject." Others may not see it in the same light, but those to whom he gave that pledge say openly that the Honorable gendeman stated that which was false and with the intention to deceive them. H. M. Fuller could not to-day receive one half the votes cast for him the last election.

BAFETY AT SEA-THE ARAGO AND FULTON. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: In your paper of Friday, in the article entitled "Safety at Sea," you gave to the steamship Persia merited praise for her excellent arrangement of sectional compartments, but you omitted to give credit to the two new ships of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, the Arago and Fulton, both of which are constructed with sectional compartmants, and, as well as the Persia, have their engines and boilers inclosed in a box, the coal openings and boilers inclosed in a box, the coal openings through which, communicating with the fire-rooms, are fitted with slide gates or valves which can be closed in case of accident. The sectional bulkheads were constructed on the Arago one year ago, so that we shall not be obliged to copy the Persia. Beside sectional compartments, the Arago and Fulton have another provision against accident, only second in importance to the bulkheads, and for which the proprietors of the Havre line deserve especial credit. Each vessel has on the oriop deck, inclosed with the main engines and boilers, two powerful steam-pumps for pauping hilge water and extinguishing fire. They are worked by separate and independent steam or than dens of fifteen effective horsepower cach, more than has ever been introduced for a similar purpose on any other vessel. In addition, the main engines have the weal provision of bilge pumps and bilge injection-valves for relieving the ship of water.

I make this statement believing you will have pleasure in giving to our marine architects at least as much credit as is due to them.

New York, Feb. 25, 1856. through which, communicating with the fire-rooms, are fitted with slide gates or valves which can be closed

New York, Feb. 23, 1856.

WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS IN SHIPS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The diligence and ability you employ to keep the country posted in matters of scientific and mechanical interest, tending to promote the advancement of the useful art and attain security for life and property, daily command the respect and gratitude of a vast number of readers; and your suggestions this morning number of readers; and your suggestions this morning in reference to water-tight compartments in steam and ether ships, are among the most valuable of the kind. But have you forgotten, or are you not aware, that this most important stride toward the perfection of naval architect is by no means very recent, as the casual reader might infer from your remarks? This plan of naval construction was adopted by regulation nearly ten years ago for the iron steamers in the East India Company's marine, both in the Bombay branch and the "Bengal Steam Service." The Nemesis, famous for her sharp work among the piratical junks of the China Sca, under commend of "dare-devil Hall;" the Pluto and the Phlegethon, both iron steamers of fight draft, which did notable execution in Burmah in 1851-52 (the former had her forward compartment penetrated by a rourd shot, and the latter was so replit while on a bar as to part her plates a handbreadth amidships, and expose her engine-room; in both cases the immense value of these compartments was conclusively established); almost all of the ships of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; all the Clyde steamers; the City of Pailadelphia and City of Glasgow, both lost; the City of Manchester and the City of Baltimore; the Great Britain, the Glasgow and the memorable Vesta-which came in collision with the Arctic—all these were provided with water-tight compartments.

These facts showing that the plan you so intelliin reference to water-tight compartments in steam and came in collision with the Arctic and wided with water-tight compartments.

These facts, showing that the plan you so intelligently recommend has been fully tested and approved, may appear to advantage in the wake of your article.

New York, Feb. 22, 1256.

H. C. S.

MR. SCHOOLCRAFT ON THE LEGEND OF HIAWATHA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Nothing is more varied than the Indian nomen elature of this continent, viewed over large areas. Almost every tribe has some peculiarity in its names, either in their orthographical elements, accents or mode of pronunciation or intonation, and this is more observable in comparisons between tribes of remote ethnological groups, while the leading ideas are nearly uniform. These changes often arise, not so much from differences of grammatical principles as from the different attributes or characterstices of the objects described. Thus the terms Abalica, in Chectaw; Owayneo, in Iriqueis; Monido, in Algonquin; and Wacandah, in Dacotah, mean precisely the same great Deity, to whom the creation of the world is sacribed. So also in their mythology, the names Hiawatha, Tarengawagon, Manaboeho, Micabo, Quetzalcoatl, &c., designate the same benign agent, called by one of the tribes Atanocan and the Holder of the Heavens, whom the Deity sent down to teach the tribes the knowledge suitable to their condition, and to remedy some defects of its surface, and clear it of great monsters of the land and water. In their oral wigwam lore they are never done telling of the powers and adventures of this mythological personage, who is invulnerable, always has a magic cance to go where it is bid, and this mythological personage, who is invulnerable, always has a magic canoe to go where it is bid, and can perform most miraculous exploits. I have sometimes thought this myth bore a certain resemblance to the Avatar, and mock gods of India, who, with professed powers of the Deity, go about playing all sorts of low tricks.

ever wishes to see a faller notice of this prime aboriginal character, is referred to Algie Researches. (vol. 1, p. 52 and 134.) where he appears under his Algonquin cognomen of Manabosho, as the friend of man, and the author of arts and improvements, and to vol. 3, p. 314, where, under the name of Hiawatha, rol. 3, p. 314, where, under the name of Hiawatha, be performs the same functions for the Iroquois. I first found this legend in the Chippewa wigwams of Lake Superior in 1822, and published it in 1839 in Algie Researches, together with the whimeical adventures of other aboriginal bossts of story-craft, connected with his mundane mission, vide vol. 1, p. 134 to 174; Paup Pukcewis, ib. p. 200; The two Zechi, vol. 2, p. 61.; Osseo, ib., p. 150; Kwasind, p. 160; Iagoo, 200 & c.)

174; Paup Pakeewis, ib. p. 200; The two Zeebi, vol. 2, p. 61.; Osseo, ib., p. 150; Kwasind, p. 160; Iageo, p. 229, &c.)

This myth of a divinely-sustained instructor and friend of the Indian tribes of this continent is an old one, and the more their traditions are exemined the more universal it seems to be. The Wyandots told it to Le Jeune at Hockelaga (now Montreal) about the beginning of the seventeenth century. Charleveus, in 1720, refers to it (Letters). It was told to Courad Wiser in 1744 (Amer. Mag.) David Cosic, a Tuscarora, in his curious history of the Six Nations, published at Lewiston, N. Y., in 1825, (Vide Ind. Hist., vol. 5, pp. 631.) represents the Cantons as being led, and always under the special protection of this divine messenger. The Wyandot Chief, Orowahento, old me the story at Detroit in 1827 (Par. Mag.). "Ay little research, isdeed, is required to show that in general myth is as old as the history of the Irohada. On returning to New-York from the West, in 16 and a version of the myth among the Irohada. On returning to New-York from the West, in 16 and a version of the myth among the Irohada. On returning to New-York from the West, in 16 and a version of the myth among the Irohada. On returning to New-York from the West, in 16 and a version of the myth among the Irohada and Irohada a

a been carefully collected, has attracted so

Btile attention from the reading public as identrative material. Whatever ethnologists have done, or omitted to do, Mr. Longfellow has viewed the matter in another and more attractive light. After my Indian lore has kept its place on the bookseller's catalogues for sixteen years, he has made it the groundwork of his norm of Hiswaths taking with north indement his poem of Hiawatha, taking, with poetic judgment the Algorquin story and location, and with poetic taste the Iroquois name.

If Mr. J. V. Clark, whose letter appears in your

If Mr. J. V. Clark, whose letter appears in your paper of the 10th inst., supposes that the myth was not known to me till ke began to make inquiries among the Onondages, about 1845, or that in tracing among the Iroquois what I have long before traced among the Western Indians, I was without collaborators and correspondents, both among educated persons of Indian blood and other gentlemen in the several counties, he is probably alone in that opinion. If he ever possessed any influence among the Indians, or exerted it, in my favor, during the taking of the census of 1847, or gave me any facts to said me in that werk, this is the first time I ever heard of it. I was favorably received by the chiefs of all the Cantons and by none more so than the venerable Chief Frost and by Abraham Le Fort, who gave me every fact I published respecting the Onondagas. No objections were made by any of the tribes to the agent authorized by the State to take the census; but their reluctance arose from the ceasus principle, and these objections were obviated when they found that I was really their friend, and sought their improvement and advance in all the best elements of improvement and advance in all the best elements o

I never heard Mr. Clark's name mentioned for good or bad among them. One thing is certain, he never collected for me, wrote out for me, or transmitted to me any traditions at all, whatever he may have done for local Lyceums, or for others. The quotations made by him from letters are the merest balderdash, designed to mislead personsignorant of the facts. Those letters arose from inquiries made by me as Chairman of a Committee of the New-York Historical Society, on Indian names, and the list he sent was never used, chiefly from the hesitancy felt by the Committee in receiving terms from a person ignorant of the language, and these names not recorded on uniform or approved principles of notation. Henry R. Schooleraft. Wachington, Jan. 21, 1856.

. To no one are I more indebted for transmitting traditions re * To no one and I more indebted for transmitting traditions "
specting the origin, mythology and history of the Iroquois, the
to Thomas Max well, ear, of Elmira. Chemung County—a get
tieman born in the country, who has from youth decoted a
beiune hours to these subjects. Nor can I omit, among the
persons of education of Indian blood, who are perfectly serse
to the Iroquo singuages and history, Mr. W. Chew and the ReJas. Cusic of the Tuccaroras, Mr. Ely S. Parker, Thomas Stron
ey, Maris Pearce, Dr. P. Wilson and Mr. Jones of the Senece,
the "Rev" Elegacy Williams of the St. Regis, Mr. Hill, Froto Le Yort and Mr. Twier of Ononlays, and the chiefs, youn the "Rev" Eleazer Williams of the St. Regis of the Senecia; and Le Fort, and Nr. Tyler of Onondags; and the chiefs, young Stenande, Oneda and Schuyler of the Onedae. Reminiscences of the moment suggest the names of Mr. Yates, Mr. L. Morgan, Mr. S. Goodwin, Homer, Ayery, Mr. Bradford and others, scattered between my mative valley, the Tawasentha, and the Niegals, who have forthaised me as much or more aboriginal information, and probably with more—certainly, with less mation, and probably with more—certainly with less repe enthnelsem and regard for myself and the Iroquois history, Mr. Clark.

KANSAS BY A RESIDENT-AID ASKED.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: I have just arrived from Kansas, and after a journey of ten days I feel pretty much wearied out, yet am constrained to use my first leisure moment in making this appeal through your columns in behalf of the people of Kansas. We are suffering and needy, but are not beggars for a mere pittance to sustain life. We occupy a peculiar situation in the history of our country, and I need hardly say a most trying one; and while I most earnestly plead for assistance, I beg my friends to understand plainly I solicit it not as charity, but as comething which we have a right to expect from our Eastern brethren. What is our situation? Just as we had begun to surround ourselves with a limited few of the comforts of life, and were preparing for the Winter season, we were besieged by a foreign foe, and obliged to resort to arms for the defense of our lives and homes. Domestic industry was palsied, the preparations for Winter comfort checked, and all progress in improving our country was at once stopped. The effects of that war you all know, so I need not recapitulate them; but the great struggle occurs in an intensely cold Winter, tenaciously fierce beyond the remembrance of the oldest citizens in Kansas, and houses are not built there to withstand it, and besides, the few mills which were to withstand it, and besides, the few mills which were completed are nearly all rendered incapable of working from the same cause. The snow, too, has become so deep as to render traveling very difficult, and provisions are consequently scarce. Many a family, indeed, has lived on pounded corn and pork for weeks, and some I fear have fared even worse. Yet I have heard men and women who have suffered thus thank God that it, was such a Winter. Start not, reader; this is no anomaly. We are menaced by a fee who threatens the destruction of what is dear as life to usper rights as Freemen and American citizeas—and

threatens the destruction of what is dear as life to usour rights as Freemen and American citizens—and
thus the cold Winter no doubt has prevented many an
outrage, and perhaps saved valuable lives.
Friends, we have been beseiged and suffered the
loss of property and industry. We have had our innocent citizens murdered in the most horrid and barharous manner. They have been chased and shot
down like wolves—they have been stabbed and
hatcheted, and others have had the most ignominious
outrages perpetrated upon them, and for what! For
the sin of being Free-State men!

I do not color this picture at all; I only state plain
facts. Within the precincts of this American Government such things are perpetrated. Nay, they have
the sanction of the Executive of this Republic and
the (se-styled) National Democracy of this Union.
Inflated with the warm approval given to his message

Inflated with the warm in certain regions, Mr. Pierce issued his special mes-sage about Kansas, and directly his immortal mani-festo, the Kansas Proclamation, followed. We are erce issued his special me festo, the Kansas Proclamation, followed. We are said to be guilty of treason in refusing submission to the Territorial laws enacted by the Missouri mob. Treason! treason! Adams and Hancock were guilty of the same crime—Washington, Franklin and Hamilton were attainted with the same offense, and Andrew Jackson, once upon a time, was accused of something akin to it. If resistance to the Territorial law of Kansas is treason, then make the most of it, we say to the powers that be.

We have had our neighbors and friends shot down like wild beasts before our eyes, and our property destroyed. We have submitted to insult and abuse, and still have forborne any act of violence on our part, hopping and trusting that in the strong arm of the law.

still have forborne any act of violence on our part, hoping and trusting that in the strong arm of the law we should have redress. And what is the result? We have been denied even a Coroner's Jury to sit upon the body of a murdered friend, and the murderers go the body of a murdered friend, and the murderers go forth in open day and arrogantly boast of their deeds. We are denounced as enemies to good order and our country, and stigmatized as guilty of the highest crime known to our laws—**reasen*. This is our reward for forbearance!

Can it be treason to resist a law which is nuconsti-Can it be treason to resist a law which is nuconsti-tutional, even if our Executive does recognize that law? We think not; and we know that we shall resist it unto death if need be, and lay our bones on the fer-tile soil of that delightful country to bleach in the sun-shine and rain rather than submit either to the hired Ruffians from Missouri or the vassals of Frank Pierce quartered at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, ostensibly for the purpose of defense from the Indians, but which his late proclamation shows to be there for another purpose. Priends, the crisis has come. We must retreat igner

Friends, the crisis has come. We must retreat ignominiously from the field or we must sustain our position and assert our debts as freemen. We intend to do the latter; but to a ke off the grasp with which the Slave Power has sched our beautiful Territory will require strength, fortifiede, and perseverance. It is a thing not easily accomplished. The worst passions of the human hard and the most subtle projects of the human mind are leagued against us. The powers that be aid and encourage, and a large political body winks at the consummation of this diabolical plot. We expect to endure hardships, and suffer loss of property and life, and such has ever been the price of Liberty and Freedom. In the struggle we doubt not we have the sympathy of the North. We feel, we know you will freely respond to the call for aid in the shape of money, but we want men. We want these who are willing to make a home in one of the most beautiful countries in the world, and who will defend that home. We want such men to who will defend that home. We want such men to come to Kansas, to come by thousands. We want men to go with the full determination to act the part of men—to build up homes, and surround them with all that is desirable in this life, with institutions founded upon Freedom and Justice—to build up schools and

that is desirable in this life, with institutions founded upon Freedom and Justice—to build up schools and churches, and create a society intelligent, moral and enterprising. Again I say we want men, and he who goes with the determination to act the part of a man in the present crisis, contributes more than he who gives his thousand dollars.

I hope and trust that Congress will come to our rescue, and yet we know that it is an uncertain reliance. Men in power have their own glory at heart; are too apt to think more of their own exaltation than the necessities of the people. Indications show a disposition to fight political battles over our distracted body, instead of redressing our grievances. Our rehance, then, is on the people—the sober-thinking, honest body of our citizens. Shall we appeal in vain! It is useless to cry Peace, Peace, when there is no peace. "The war has actually begun," and the next telegraphic dispatch may bring the news of slaughtered victims. The mandate has gone forth from the Chief Executive, and those who doubt the existence of deadly hostilities know as little about it as the Chinese do of the Choctaws. Let no one slink away at the cry of treason; 'tis only a subterfuge to fright the wind made. the cry of treason; 'tis only a subterfuge to fright the timid until a diabolical scheme of rapine and marder

can be consummated, and the slave-oligarchy schieve another signal triumph. A formidable array of true-learted Free-State settlers will prevent a deinge of blood if they arrive in time. In my humble judgment nething else will. Go, then, to Kansas. Then arge your neighbor to go. Go and create a beautiful home in that fertile land, where your family can grow up independent and happy. Go not to fight as a business, nor for pastime, yet with the full determination to defend and sustain your rights at all hazards.

North Hempstead, Feb. 18.

H. L. JONES.

LOCAL EMIGRATION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: While perusing several articles in the Western papers which complain bitterly of a want of laborers, was reminded of an editorial that a few months ago appeared in THE TRIBUNE, entitled "A System Local Emigration." In this the evils arising from the city being overstocked with laborers looking for employment and finding none, while in the West plenty of work is to be had for which laborers are continually required, were discussed at length-a proposition being made that the Commissioners of Emigration should cause all situations in which laborers are wanted to be duly reported, in order that they might be thus enabled to secure them for laborers asking for employment. Arrangements of this kind, I may state, have already for a long time been made in a limited degree by th for a long time been made in a limited degree by the Commissioners of Emigration and the German Society.

The laborers, however, who call at these offices are chiefly in demand by employers residing in New York or in its vicinity; so that these establishments contribute very little comparatively toward securing employment in the interior for the superfluous hands here. How few of the newly-arrived immigrants can be furnished with employment here the following facts will illustrate: According to the annual report made for the pre-

According to the annual report made for the pa-ceding year, of 136,233 immigrants who arrived here only 15,157 could be provided with work, while 34,405 had to be relieved with money and 59,520 with board and lodging—the agency of the German Society fluding it impossible to procure work far more than 2,756 of the 52,892 German immigrants who arrived here. But in this year indigence and misery, though not quite so the 52,892 German immigrants who arrived here. But in this year indigence and misery, though not quite so great as in the previous one, have nevertheless prevailed to such an extent that the German Society have been already twice compelled to provide money for the support of their poor, and the German Immigrant Association of Cincinnati published a call requesting contributions for the support of their poor. The number of situations provided by the Commissioners of Emigration and the German Society, amounting, as it does, to only 17,913, upon being compared with the number of immigrants—136,233—will be found totally insufficient to furnish employment to those asking for it. Yet, while this is the state of things here, the Western papers continually complain of a want of laborers. For example, in The Illinois Banner (Peoria there appeared a short time since an article on this subject, from whick I quote the following:

"Good hands receive \$12 or \$16\$ per month throughout the Winter. During the karvest they receive \$1 25 every day, beside board; and yet, even at this prize, but few of them can be had. Meanwhile, thousands of men and women are loitering about in the great cities often wanting the most indispensable necessaries of life.

"Fermale servants are as rare as man-servants; they are paid from \$1 50 to \$2 50 every week.

"Apprehensions need not be entertained of the market becoming overstocked with grain; for as long as the Culture of corn and wheat will yield a profit of one hundred per cent, the farmer will work and cause to be worked as much as he can. Having during the last twive years remained rathe behind in their labors, the Illinoisan farmers now expose themselves to the most inclement weather, exerting themselves to the unions to recover the lost time, without being abot to procure the assistance of inhorers, whom they would pay simple wease, as long as they occided edit or the behing allivated at present than in any former year, the farmers, from want of laborers, cannot sufficiently sitted to th

Another Western paper not long ago contained the

following notice:
"People throughout the West complain that so few laborers of any kind can be had. Farmers prompting dark that so few laborers

Hence it appears that while employment is very scarce in the great cities, laborers are not less scarce in the Western country, which will be explained by the fact that the immigrants in want of employment are mostly ignorant whereabouts in the country, at a distance from the thoroughfares, farmers or others requiring their services reside, or are nawilling to travel encumbered with heavy baggage for many miles in quest of these situations, being impressed with a belief that work is to be found at places where great numbers of people have assembled. So they either remain in the scaport towns, or, continuing their journey by the thoroughfares, seitle in the great cities of the interior.

year to year with startling rapidity, the cities being overcrowded with individuals of the laboring classes. In consequence of this the price of provisions is en-hanced, and indigence and misery largely augmented; hanced, and indigence and inhery largery augmented; while the superfluous hands, worse than useless here, if cultivating the fertile soil of the West, would not only in a short time acquire an independence, but be of the greatest use to the community at large, in contributing as producers to lowering the price of provisions, now so much cubanced by their being con-

Many as are the evils caused by the concentration Many as are the evils caused by the concentration in the great cities of so many hands destitute of means and employment, they can be easily obviated if we go to work in the right manner. Nothing more is required than to establish between the employers and employees a close connection—which, being already partly effected, inasmuch as laborers in want of our partly effected, inasmuch as laborer in want of a deployment know where they have to call, to wit; cit it at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration or the German Society's rooms—we must devise means to make known to the employers in the country requiring the services of laborers where to address themselves in order to procure them. Certainly this can be done through advertising. It is strange indeed, while everything else can be made known, that this matter should want newspaper publicity.

In fact a proper degree of advertising would not only prove beneficial to house-servants, laborers and mechanics of every kind, but also to clerks, teachers, doctors, and others. Many an honorable New-York doctor struggles hard for his subsistence from one week to another, while there is many a small place in the West where the services of a good German doctor would prove extremely acceptable.

I may add, in connection with this matter, that I saw, a short time since, in one of the Western papers, nt know where they have to call, to wit : cit i

I may add, in connection with this matter, that I saw, a short time since, in one of the Western papers, that numerous employers residing West would be willing to advance the traveling expenses of laborers, if they could thereby be procured. And in most cases of this kind the moneys thus advanced might be sim-

of this kind the moneys thus advanced might be simply secured.

In regard to the German immigration, I have yet to refer to the fact that whenever, as has been long since proposed, the various German societies of the United States should assemble in congress, a 4rm connection between these bodies having the same aims would at once be established. This would not only be of the greatest use for our present purpose in procuring employment, but would also be of the highest advantage to all coming to this country with the intention of purchasing lands for settlement. For, if the German societies should, each in its own sphere of action, pubcietics should, each in its own sphere of action, pub-lish calls to those having farms and so forth for sale for particulars, and, on the receipt of such information, particulars, and, on the receipt of such information, should communicate it to each other, any immigrant, on inquiring at the office of one of the societies, might learn what farms were for sale in the various States, and thus know where to make purchases without ruaning the risk of being fleeced by intermediary specu-

This arrangement, it is true, would necessitate addi-This arrangement, tional labor, but it would at the same time greatly promote the welfare of the immigrants.

FRIEDR. GERHARD.

THE NEW PARK.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna. SIR: In this age of suggestions, when everybody has something to advise about everything, will you ailow a lover of nature to say a few words about our new Park. In the first place, as to its name. Objections have, we perceive, already been made to "Central." We object also to the word "Park," and on the same grounds. Both are too unimaginative. " Central " belongs to geometry; it savors of business-the last character we wish to impart to a place of recreation. Why, then, suggest it in the name ! But if 'Central" is intrinsically inappropriate. Park is qually so from local circumstances. Whatever agreeable associations may once have been linked with the word Park, are now, in this city at least, severed. It no longer calls up in the minds of the people of New-York a broad expanse of undulating green—skirted with forests, shaded by majestic trees, watered perhaps by a meandering stream, the resort of browsing deer and sheep; but it suggests a small rectangular inclosure, shut in by houses, with, perhaps, in the exact center, a fountain, and divergent flagged paths—a well-ventilated nursery. We hope in our new Park to have something far superior; something at least new. Why not, then, give it a new name? Had the Jones's Wood project been adhered, to there would have been a name, as well as the thing itself, ready made to our hands; not Jones's Wood Park, but simply Jones's Wood. The "Bois de Rologne"—a wood which takes its name from the humble village to which word Park, are now, in this city at least, severed. It

it is contiguous—still retains the simple appellation, though now the daily resort of an Imperial cortêge, and thronged with the stately equipages of the gayest capital of the world. Or the picturesque site of Jones's Wood—lying, as it did, along the shore of the East River—might have suggested some better name expressive of that feature.

For the present location, it is true, we have no such assistance. A barren and unsightly surface—for the most part of naked elay and rock—overgrown with weeds, cut up into city lots and intersected by regular streets and avenues, offers little native peculiarity to designate it by. But if such is its present state it has not always been so. May there not have been some ancient wood, some hill or brook, or some noted garden or country seat within its confines, still lingering pleasantly in the memory of our oldest citizens, to which by their aid we might recur. Or if no natural feature—surely on this island, whose history is so pregnant with the destinies of our country, every foot must be marked by some memorable incident—connected nait with the destinies of our country, every foot must be marked by some memorable incident—connected with some illustrions name worthy of perpetuation. Will not Mr. Irving, whose discerning eye in the preparation of his "Life of Washington" is ranging constantly over the whole ground who has well noted, we may be sure, each locality to which attaches even a tradition—tell us of some skirmish which distinguishes the spot in question—some patriot whose blood has watered it, were it only some General who had there his quarters. A name of Nature's giving it is destitute of, and must be for years, until her apprentice Art stall have supplied one. But let us have a historical or a traditional one. orical or a traditional one. Having, then, a name—and this, let it be remem-

bered, is all that millions are ever to know of it—all of agreeable impression it can convey to those remote—all of refreshment its cool glades and green slopes can afford to many a fevered invalid and bed-ridden crip afford to many a fevered invalid and beat-nation crip-ple in our midst, languishing through the Summer heats and the noisome air of our city—having for their sakes settled the name, what shall we offer to satisfy the just expectations of those who do approach its gates!

In the disposition of its interior arrangements, there

is one essential principle which we would like to see laid down as the basis of all operations, whatever special plan may be adopted. It is this: to so dispose of the inclosure as to erudicate as far as is possible— and it is entirely possible—from the mind of the visito all recollection that he is in a rectangle of certain di and it is entirely possible from the center of a populous island—and is, or once was, a waste and neglected tract of land. To substitute in the place of it the impression that he is in the presence—in her full-dress aspect, if you choose—of Nature; that the extent of her charming demain, though varied, is boundless; her charming demain, though varied, is boundless; that the umbrageous growth he sees around him, the inxuriant turf he treads on, is spontaneous, and clothes a surface diversified and rounded by her own hand. To produce this effect we conceive to be the fundamental object to be kept in view in laying out our Park, to which every other consideration should be subservient. Upon the greater or less success attained in accomplishing this cud will depend the beauty of the spot itself—the degree of wholesome pleasure it is carable of affording.

in accomplishing this end will depend the beauty of the spot itself—the degree of wholesome pleasure it is capable of affording.

To dwell upon the means of effecting this would be long. We shall be satisfied for the present if the principle is acceded to and adopted. For we fear there are those who would like to carry their city taste—which, like its air, is vitiated by continement—into this its newly-annexed territory; who would devote the funds to architectural decorations, to arches, columns or elaborate water-works, such as they have seen at Versailles and St. Cloud; who would prefer stately and geometrically straight avenues, crossing each other at exact right angles scrupulously level; who, in short, would have it an elegant paradeground—perhaps even a race-course. May their counsels not prevail.

Others, again, who would like the diversity and irregularity of Nature, would be discontented with her simplicity and tameness. They would be reluctant to dispense with a thousand contrivances which busy ingentity or private interest will be always ready to suggest for frittering away what money there is to spend, and with it the repose and serenity of the landscape. They could not resist a Chinese pagoda—an ladian wigwam; they would surfeit us with nymphs and mermaids and dancing fauns—would seek to tickle the fancy at every step by curious grottoes and labyrinths, artificial pords, innumerable cascades, and other cunning devices studiously disposed to conceal

the fancy at every step by curious grottoes and labyrintles, artificial pords, innumerable cascades, and
other cunning devices studiously disposed to conceal
under their meretricious array the chaste beauty of
Nature. These spicy ingredients are all well in their
way, introduced with a sparing and by a skilful hand;
but green grass and trees are the staple for which we
pent-up prisoners of the city hunger; we have variety
of details enough within our walls—novelities in shoals
greet us at every corner of our city, and weary us by
their incessant demand upon the attention. What we
seek when we emerge from it is repose. We want an
extent—an apparently boundless extent of rural landexcepe, offering the variety, it may be of hill and dale,
of grassy mead, or shady grove, with stream and lake,
but broad, expansive, and tranquil, such as Nature's
own bosom offers to the way-worn traveler.

To obtain this, as is the case with every pure and

own bosom offers to the way-worn traveler.

To obtain this, as is the case with every pure and simple enjoyment, we must exercise great sent-denial, must turn aside from many a tempting offer, exclude many an importuning suggestion. But we shall have our reward. The sense of the whole people is, we believe, for the chaste and simple, and it is the few only who are led astray by the chaptrap and gewgaw.

From these latter may we be saved, and above all may we be garred witnessing in our new and long-chardale.

we be spared witnessing in our new and long-cherished Park the harrowing spectacle of Nature made minee-ment of—her fuir proportions indiscriminately chopped up and served to suit only a vitiated taste, with a sowe are far from wishing to underrate the value of

landscape gardening as an art. We believe that the very result we had been advocating can only be obtained by so considering it, by its diligent study, and by the experience its practice affords. But we think that under its name

be attempted. Not content with Nature as she is, people think to improve upon her. Nature is not expeople think to improve upon her. Nature is not extravagantly lavish of her charms. She does not bring them all to bear upon any one spot. While, therefore, it is no doubt the province of art to represent her under the best possible aspect, and for this purpose, as far as may be, to concentrate and blend her attractions, the assemblage must not be incongruous and must be governed by her own laws. Hence, in a limited space of ordinary conformation we would and must be governed by mer own laws. Hence, in a limited space of ordinary conformation we would rather see a representation of a more usual phase, where the features she actually offers are developed and assisted, and an advantageous use is made of such hints as she herself supplies, than a studied and motley showbox, which sets out with the determination to exhibit in about transition all her varying expressions. This hox, which sets out with the determination to exhibit in abrupt transition all her varying expressions. This is one danger not always avoided in the study of land-scape gardening. Another is the tendency to the too frequent introduction, in view of further beautifying and adorning the scene, of objects of art, properly so called, such as temples, statues, vases, &c.—which, though beautiful in themselves, are not therefore alternative acceptance desirable. This though beautiful in themselves, are not therefore al-ways apprepriate nor everywhere desirable. This would do very well in the heart of the country, or in a wilderness, where rural scenery is a drug, and where you wish to mark the civilizing presence of man and the ants; but in a great and populous city natural scenery is a luxury the rarest, the greatest you can possibly offer, and, like other country blessings, most to be prized when unadulterated.

Thus it happens that in those countries where, per-hars as an art, landscape gardening is most assidu-

haps as an art, landscape gardening is most assidu-ously cultivated, the prevalent standard of taste it has established is not, as it seems to us, a true one, and the nodels to which it points as its creations have failed

Such is the case particularly in Germany. It is here probably that the greatest number of books have been published, many of them magnificently embellished, to illustrate this branch of the arts. Here are issued published, many of them magnificently embellished, to illustrate this branch of the arts. Here are issued the most important magazines devoted to its consideration, and here to a greater degree than in any other country landscape gardening is elevated to the dignity of a profession. In the German States, too, are to be found the most numerous and some of the most elaborate and most celebrated public gardens in the world. Of these, Schwetzingen in the Grand-Duchy of Baden and the Thiergarten near Berlin may be mentioned as conspicuous specimens—the one of the earlier and more artificial, the other of a more modern and natural style. But even the latter, which affords the only test on a large scale of the present standard of taste in Germany, is, to our view, formal and elaborate. Thus, while availing ourselves of much valuable experience of many important suggestions, to be derived from a familiarity with the German school of landscape gardening, it is to be hoped we shall not hastily or necessarily subscribe to its teners—even though it enjoys the widest reputation.

In France there has long been a heavy incubus upon the development of a true taste in landscape gardening. Those stupendous and costly water-works, stately terraces and straight avenues, with their formally or grotesquely carved trees, which could minister to the annoement of the pampered courtiers of Louis XIV. and his successors, are, unfortunately, but too enduring monuments—almost the sole relies that have come down to us—of an age of corruptions. Their existence not only tends to perpetuate the false

but too enduring monuments—almost the sole relies that have come down to us—of an age of corruptions. Their existence not only tends to perpetuate the false standard they have created and so long maintained of popular taste, but has hitherto operated as an effectual clog to any patronage the Government might have extended to a more recent and purer school. Whatever progress, therefore, may have been made there in theory, in the search for existing models suited to the genus of a simple and free people we caunot look to France. From this remark we would except the "Bois de Boulogne," the present favorate park of Paris. This we have not seen, nor have any representations of it reached us since the completion of the embellishments which, at great cost and under the direction of the beat talent to be procured, the Emperor has recently added to it. Doubtlees they are in

cenformity with the requirements of the time. If so, by all means let us profit by their suggestions.

We incline, however, to the belief, while advocating an impartial examination of the models offered by all countries, selecting only the excellencies of each, that we must look to England for our main standard in landscape gardening. From that country is already derived the general system of social and domestic conforts which most prevails with American people. English homes recommend themselves especially to us, and above all English rural homes. Those of our countrymen fortunate enough to live in the country are rapidly creating just such homes for themselves—a inxury our city population must forero. What substitute can we give them for it? We answer, the English Nobleman's Park, which we here, through books, have been familiar with from childhood. It forms the background in the brightest pictures which the page of fiction or our own glowing fancy has presented to us of pleasant human life. This it is which we would have placed at the disposition of the citizens—be they of whatever hue and of every degree—of New-York.

We have been accustomed to regard it as a luxury—enjoyed by a few, at the expense of and by a grievant and the country are not the many—the attendant only upon aris-

We have been accustomed to regard it as a luxary—enjoyed by a few, at the expense of and by a grievous burden upon the many—the attendant only upon aristocratic birth. We have beheld it the hereditary appendage to the haughty state of the noble and the wealthy—the symbol—lightly worn, though wrung from the vain toils of oppressed millions—of a favored caste. We would wrest it from their long-enough usurped dominion, and restore once more their own to the neonic?

the people?

And these justly-famed English Parks, where now

the people?

And these justly-famed English Parks, where now the deer strays as in his own wilds, are, for the most part, too, be it known, the creation of man, working in the likeness of nature. Let us improve upon them if we may, but let them be our models.

It will be a proud and a happy day for the City of New-York when, after the toils of the week, in his holiday attire, accompanied by his wife and his children, the humblest of her citizens may within a practicable distance of the scene of his labors repair to an English Park, and present himself at its portals, not to be thrust out as an intruder, but to be welcomed as its rightful owner into a broad and beauteous domain, to the pessession of which, with all its inestimable privileges, he has an inali-nable right—one which he may transmit, by a never-failing entail, to his posterity.

Here, while surrendering himself to the elevating influences of natural scenery, while participating in the pure delights of what may well seem an earthly Paradise, he shall be led to reflect upon that which awaits the completion of his tasks well done in Eternity; and as the voices of his children in their gambols, and the refreshing murmur of gushing streams waft their mingled music to his ear—as he surveys the fair and ample scene spread around him—the latest, most precious gift of a Republic to her people—his heart shall swell with fresh gratifude that his lot below has been cast under her beneficent sway.

NEW-YORK.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: This is an age of improvement. Having a tendency to investigation, and being of an inquiring turn of mind, I have been rewarded by a discovery.

I have learned a fact, developed in this age progress, and promising to be impressed upon us in a manner we are not likely to forget: That we are made wrong; that Adam and Eve were not perfect in form; that the Venus of Milo and the Venus de Medici are almost deformed, and that only now, in this advanced age of the world, we are arriving at the true ideal, the proper proportion and development of the human

form.
We know what is; I have learned what should be that the ribs are made elastic and rather loosely hung -not for purposes of breathing, but so as to be com-

mot for purposes of breathing, but so as to be compressible and therefore squeezed in, in order to make the waist as small as possible.

I have learned that the shoulders were not made to hang clothes on, as would seem most natural, but to be raised and developed upward, and the less reference they have to clothes the better; that the lungs do not require as much room as has been supposed, but must learn to make room for themselves. What are they good for if they can't do as much as this?

I have learned that it is not desirable the waist should bear any proportion to the rest of the frame. I have learned that it is not desirable the waist should hear any proportion to the rest of the frame, but that the smaller it can be made, the more elegant. The sculpters who thought they arrived at the perfection of the human form divine were simply mistaken in their taste, and should have taken for their models, at the form as left by Nature but as modded and

in their taste, and should have taken for their models not the form as left by Nature, but as molded and shapen by Art.
The foot also should have been made stiff and The foot also should have been made star and pointed and as tightly rolled up as possible, so as to present a very narrow surface to the ground. Any elasticity, any spring in its movements, is decidedly inclegant and must be repressed. There may be some pain in the process, but that is to be borne. Come what may, the foot must be molded and shapen to suit the—shoe and the public taste!

It must be owned that we make slow progress in adors in these immyorements, that every new frame

It must be owned that we make slow progress in adopting these improvements; that every new frame has to go through the same training, and the race shows no sign of a radical change in form.

There is a hopeful result, however. As all reforms are attended with some inconvexiences, so is this. The result of the system is a general weakening of all the powers of life—making the frame more delicate and yielding; affording less sturdy resistance to the training than if it were in high health.

In this way, it is to be hoped, should the race survive, that we may in time see the perfection of the

In this way, it is to be hoped, should the race sur-vive, that we may in time see the perfection of the new development. Wasp-waists, high, round shoul-ders, projecting shoulder-blades, (who knows but they are incipient wings) flat chest, curved spine, with nar-row-pointed feet and a full development of the large

Further, to promote this object, I propose to follow up a suggestion I have met in another paper, and re-quest an artist to model two statuettes sufficiently draped but showing the contrast in proportion and

The one might be modeled from the knees, the other any young lady you meet who shall have been sufficiently long in training to have attained to the full elegance of the new standard; waist, say half a yard shoulders high, chest sunken and lungs pushing up-

ward and backward for want of soom elsewhere.

(A hint might be taken from the poor trees in our pavements, where often, when the stone is not cut away, they are compelled to yield to the pressure and swell out above, where there is freedom.)

In one status the foot must be taken from the authority and the same trees the foothers in the

In one statue the toot must be taken from the air-tique; no natural model can be found here; in the other give us the bundle of toes piled one upon another, and the joint thoroughly enlarged, so that the foot shall be as little as possible adapted to walking ourposes.
If any enterprising artist will undertake those figures, I promise immediately to take half-a-dozen pai and will, should my means allow, send also a pair

and will, should my means allow, send also a pair of every boarding-school in the country, so as to cultivate the youthful taste as far as possible, and establish at once the new standard of beauty and grace. It is to be regretted that the material necessarily used, either plaster or Parian, will preclude the possibility of showing the fine contrast in color between the two appeliance but perhaps this will be shadowed.

two specimens, but perhaps this will be shadowed forth in the development. The full, rounded form and contour of the one, contrasted with the flat, flabby muscles of the other, and the fine prominence of the bones and joints so suggestive of ideas of grace and elegance. degance.
The artist will please hasten his work; orders may

e left at THE TRIBUNE Office.
N. B.—Hoops inexpedient.

PROF. HARE IN DEFENSE OF GHOST MANI-FESTATIONS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: In your paper of the 6th inst., a critic docu-

great injustice to a medium—to whom I was greatly indebted for assistance in my investigation of Spiritualism-in supposing her to be wanting in patience amenity. This writer should know that the lady in question had borne with many previous tedious efforts to verify the idea that the manifestations came from an unconscious muscular action on her part. Three months had passed, during which she had given me many manifestations, which were by her and her associates considered as sufficient to convince me. And after all these rather annoying experiments to prove her a physchological dupe, I had constructed an apparatus, which I expected would not move intelligently without the aid of the vision of the medium; yet, on trail, the apparatus elemonstrated the opposite to be true; so that it night be fairly viewed as settling the question against me. It was naturally thus viewed by helievers. But the entiment uttered under the disappointment of my not yielding to the experimentum crusts, to which I had confidently resorted, soon gave way to a cheerful content to assist in another trial.

As respects the dissatisfaction shown by media, this critic only sees the subject on his own side. He does to verify the idea that the manifestations came from

As respects the dissatisfaction shown by media, this critic only sees the subject on his own side. He does not recollect that the doubts expressed by visitors, even when couched in the most delicate language, even when couched in the most delicate language, involved often a suspicion of fraud or falsehood. But too many of those who go to see manifestations display an offensive suspicion in their prying looks as well as in sneering language. I kave known the most gross and injust usage to be visited on media; but so far as my experience goes, I am surprised at the indispence which I have met with even from the very individual whom this writer errongensly infers to have drigence which I have met with even from the very individual whom this writer erroneously infers to have been wanting in amenity. If the beam were out of his own eye, and he could see the subject as it ought to be viewed, he would perceive the deficiency to be

in his structures rather than in the department of the excellent lady whom he selects as an exemplification of his erroneous inferences.

There were never any words which strack me as being more absurdly false than the following, employed by this same critic:

"The spirits tell as acting of any practical calue."

Is not religion of value? For what do the people of Great Britain pay more than \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 annually to their clergy? Is it not for the sake of religion? Since the coming of Christ and of Mohammet has not religion been one of the primary objects of haman contention? What is this life to immortality? The last idea which I should expect any same man to advance would be that conveyed in the above quotation: that, when the spirits tell us of a spirit world, such as described by my spirit father, and confirmed by a convocation of spirits, we are told nothing of any practical value. That those who are now unbalic vers, as I was, should express their unbelief, is of course to be expected; but that any person should allege that such knowledge, if true, is not of the highest practical value, is really surprising for any one permitted to occupy the columns of a reputable newspaper with his opinions!

But according to Warburton (an English Bisbop) and Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, the Pentateue.

ted to occupy the columns of a reputable newspaper with his opinions!

But according to Warburton (an English Bisbop) and Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, the Pentateuch does not give any account of another world; and in the Gospel we find that, according to Christ, the other world is in the same cavity with hell, where all who "seek the good things of this life' are, like Dives, to be broiled to eteroiry in the fire "prepared for the devil and his angels from the foundation of the "world." The blessed, meanwhile, like Abraham and Lazarus, are sufficiently near to converse with them, and witness their misery. We find that the only Heaven promised by Christ to his disciples was that of heing judges in Israel. Now I should be quite as willing to sleep forever as to have for my immortal coal either of the rewards thus held out in Scripture; and hence I consider it of immense importance to be informed that there is such a spirit world as that described by my spirit-father, and confirmed, under test conditions, by the higher spirits. In no other case have I found any one to derogate from the importance of this information, admitting it to be true.

One mourner tells me that if it be true, she would value it more than a thousand worlds, especially as connected with the idea that an idolized child, of

One mourner tells me that it be true, she would value it more than a thousand worlds, especially as connected with the idea that an idolized child, of whom she had been recently deprived, shall still be her companion and may communicate with her. A near relative who died a few days since, has been to communicate with me, and I heard of her translation and the standard of the communicate with me, and I heard of her translation of the communicate with me, and I heard of her translation of the communicate with me, and I heard of her translation of the communicate with me, and I heard of her translation of the communicate with me, and I heard of her translation of the communicate with me, and I heard of her translation of the communicate with me, and I heard of her translation of the communicate with me, and I heard of her translation of the communicate with me, and I heard of her translation of the communicate with me, and I heard of her translation of the communicate with me, and I heard of her translation of the communicate with me, and I heard of her translation of the communicate with the communicate with the communicate with her.

connected with the idea that an idolized cand, of whom she had been recently deprived, shall still be her companion and may communicate with her. A near relative who died a few days since, has been to communicate with me, and I heard of her translation to a happy sphere within a few hours after her death. This I deem of immense practical importance, since it deprives death of its terrors. I know that my friend has escaped from the sufferings of disease and the debility of old age to a state of ineffable happiness.

Whatever this critic may allege, in point of fact, every word communicated to me by my spirit-triends does good to my heart, if not to,my understanding. It is a satisfaction to find two of my children, who died in infancy, can address me as I was addressed by one of them in a letter published in my work.

Those who swallow scriptural camels yet strain at spiritual gnate, and who can believe anything which is said to have happened 2,000 years ago, who credit a witness of whom they know molting, provided he has been long enough among the dead, may dispute the truth of all this: but that is what I am prepared texpect. It is jut what a Mohammedan would expect from a Christian, or a Christian from a Mohammedan, touching the inconsistent facts on which they severally rely for their expectations of future happiness. But that an ignoranus should tell a person who is male happy by information respecting the spirit world, that it is of no importance, is downight folly.

Before I became a Spiritualist, I counted with uncanness the years as they rolled away; and although hoping for a future state, I felt a gloomy doubt as a what that state could be; but now I feel impatisf rather that time should fly faster, and I only wis a live in order to make others partake of the gratification which has been imparted to me.

If the writer were competent to understand my experiments, he would preve that the account which have given of them leaves no alternative but that the experiments made with the lever-board and spring-ba

AMERICAN WOOL-WILL IT MAKE BROAD.

CLOTH?

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: Some of your readers will be astonished at this question, because it never entered their minds that

the wool grown in this country would not make a good cloth as that grown in any part of the world. I never entered the minds of wool-growers that such a paragraph as the following could be printed and gravely discussed by men of common witer said lately, in one of our respectable journals:

"Why may not every American wear a coat woven in American looms! Because a little fereign wool in the filling is ascessary to give the exquisite finish required for breadcoth. American wool has airager staple than foreign, makes a better warp and a stroncer fabric, and, if worked alone, will not felt so as make a thin light cloth, with a handsome surface; a little foreign wool in the filling will remedy all the dirthcuity, and the American loom will then produce a cloth which shall defy the What is the object of such stuff as this ? Simply to prepare the way for the introduction of foreign wool, duty free. It is not true that American wool will not

duty free. It is not true that American wool will not make as good broad cloth as ever was woven. If there is any difference in the ability of manufacturers is this country and Europe to produce fine cloths, it is more owing to the climate and water than to the quality of the wool. The assertion that it is necessary to import wool is all gammon.

In our extensive country and diversified climate, we can grow every grade of wool as cheap as it can be grown in any civilized country.

It is well known that merino sheep imported into this country from any part of Europe improve rapidly.

It is well known that merine sheep improve rapidly.

With this indisputable fact before us, why should we import woo!? Because, say the Free-trade men, "" is necessary to do so to make fine cloth; our native wool is not good enough; it will not give cloth the

right finish."

And so, kind gentlemen, they would finish the farmer and utterly destroy the wool-growing business in the United States.

The great mass of sheep in this country are of Sazos and Merino families, of different grade in blood, all of which have done honor to the parent stock since their introduction into the United States, full as much as a introduction into the United States, full as much as certain class of bipeds who have been pulling the wost over the eyes of the country for the past twenty-fire years. The pure native in the Northern States is at rare as the Cape sheep or the Creeper. Hence the general character of the woods of the United States is what is called technically clothing wood, therefore follows:

what is called technically clothing wool, therefore felting wool.

Then we have lately had importations of the base sheep that could be selected in Europe, by such mass as Taintor, Jewett, Bingham, Campbell, and many other fine wool growers in this country. Except the free-traders, there is not another man on earth the doubts the fact that wool grown here is equal to British or Anstralian wool, and that that has supplanted Gasman wool in English manufactories. This fact has long been conceded by every journal that has sense enough to distinguish fine wool from coarse:

"The softness of cloth depends upon the finences and health of the wool. Both there qualities are eminant in the wool Anstralia, South America, southern Pennsylvania, Viginia, Adstralia, South America, southern Pennsylvania, Viginia, Adstralia of the wool has been produced which beat, in finences and felting properties, that of the best fack in Europe."

These facts are so notorious that none but a writer notoriously wicked will attempt to dispute them.

If we are to have free wool let us not have it upon such false pretenses. Come out honestly, grathemen, and say that you wish to break down the farming interest of the country and make us subservient to and dependent upon Great Britain for means to clothe ourselves. Don't lie us into the notion that we must import fine wool, and don't belie your country, if, indeed, your are of the country, that we cannot grew all we want and as good as we want, and a large surplus for exportation.

February 8, 1856.

exportation. February 8, 1856. MEDITATION AT A CROSSING.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: I no longer entertain the principles of the Know-Nothings; I give them up. I have been converted rather suddenly, going on my way, like St. Paul—converted, in fact, at a crossing. I was in Broadway a day or two ago, looking at the vehicles hurrying and jolting up and down that dreadful thoroughfare. I thought of the millions levied for city government and the wonderful far niente of that government. I asked myself if things could be more blunderingly managed in Connemars, and then asked how on earth I was to get to the other side of the